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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/642,640	08/19/2003	Fumihiko Nakazawa	030931	3730
38834	7590	06/04/2007	EXAMINER	
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP			AMADIZ, RODNEY	
1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW				
SUITE 700			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			2629	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/642,640	NAKAZAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rodney Amadiz	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 March 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4-11,16 and 18-23 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,4-11,16 and 18-23 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Examiner does not find support for the limitation found in Claim 18, specifically, no support is found for "a light guiding and emitting part.... so as to emit the light as planer light, ***directly*** to the outside of the lighting device". Examiner believes that Figure 3 of the specification teaches the light going from the light guiding and emitting part found on the top substrate (1) then passing through the medium found between the top substrate (1) and the bottom substrate (3) and finally being reflected from the bottom substrate (3). Therefore, the light guiding and emitting part does not emit the light directly to the reflective LCD (3). The light must first pass through the medium found between substrates 1 and 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 18 and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Masuda (USPGPUB 2002/0172031).

As to **Claim 18**, Masuda teaches a touch panel device comprising: a touch panel for detecting a touched position (*See Figs. 15d and 24 and note reference numbers 32, 33, 34, 36 and 38 which constitute a touch panel*); and a lighting device including a light source (*Fig. 24, reference number 10*), a light guiding part on which light is incident from said light source (*Fig. 24, reference number 20b*), and a light guiding and emitting part for guiding light propagated through said light guiding part so as to emit the light as planer light directly to the outside of the lighting device (*Fig. 24, reference numbers 20a and 25—note light arrows going directly to the outside of the lighting device*), wherein the light to be guided to the outside from said light guiding and emitting part is emitted from a side opposite to a side on which the touched position is to be detected (*See Fig. 24, note that 20a, 26 and 25 are on the opposite side from which the touch position is detected*), wherein said light guiding and emitting part is a step-like structure formed on a surface of said light guiding part (*Pg. 10, ¶ 153*).

As to **Claim 20**, Masuda teaches an adhesive agent layer (*Fig. 24, Adhesive Layer 28*) for bonding said substrate of said touch panel and said light guiding part of said lighting device together (*See Masuda-Pg. 9, ¶ 148*).

As to **Claim 22**, Masuda teaches an adhesive agent layer (***Fig. 24, Adhesive Layer 28***) for bonding said touch panel and said light guiding part of said lighting device together (***See Masuda-Pg. 9, ¶ 148***).

As to **Claims 21 and 23**, Masuda teaches the optical refractive indices of said substrate, said light guiding part, and said adhesive agent layer are indicated by n1 n2, and n3, respectively, the optical refractive indices n1 n2, and n3 satisfy the following conditions: n1.apprxeq.n3.apprxeq.n2 (***See Masuda-Pg. 12, ¶ 180***).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 4, 6, 16 and 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masuda (USPGPUB 2002/0172031) in view of An (USPGPUB 2002/0154250).

As to **Claim 1**, Masuda teaches a touch panel device comprising: a touch panel for detecting a touched position (***See Figs. 15d and 24 and note reference numbers 32, 33, 34, 36 and 38 which constitute a touch panel***); and a lighting device including a light source (***Fig. 24, reference number 10***), a light guiding part on which light is incident from said light source (***Fig. 24, reference number 20b***), and a light guiding and emitting part for guiding light propagated through said light guiding part so as to emit the light as planar light to an outside (***Fig. 24, reference numbers 20a and 25***), wherein

the light to be guided to the outside from said light guiding and emitting part is emitted from a side opposite to a side on which the touched position is to be detected (*See Fig.*

24, note that 20a, 26 and 25 are on the opposite side from which the touch position is detected), wherein the light guiding part and light guiding and emitting part constitute a single optically transparent substrate (*Fig. 1, Reference Number 20*).

Masuda, however, does not teach that the light guiding and emitting part propagates through an ultrasonic wave through an optically transparent substrate and senses a change in a propagation state of the ultrasonic wave due to a touch of an object with said substrate so as to detect a position where the object is touched. Examiner cites An to teach that a light guiding and emitting part propagates an ultrasonic wave through an optically transparent substrate and senses a change in a propagation state of the ultrasonic wave due to a touch of an object with said substrate so as to detect a position where the object is touched (*See Fig. 11 and ¶ 59*). However, An also teaches that the light guide is integrally formed on the touch panel by lamination (*An—Pg. 5. ¶ 61*). An, however, fails to specifically teach the touch panel and light guide integrated as one substrate. Therefore, Examiner cites *In re Larson*, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965) to teach that it is well known to integrate plural parts so that they may constitute a unitary whole. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to integrate the light guiding part, light guiding and emitting part and the touch panel as taught by An into a single optically transparent substrate so as to simplify the process of manufacturing thereby reducing the overall cost.

As to **Claim 16**, Masuda teaches a light source for emitting light which is to be incident on said substrate (*Fig. 24, reference number 10*); and said substrate guides the light incident on the substrate from said light source so as to emit the light to an outside (*Fig. 24, reference numbers 20a and 25*), wherein said substrate is configured so that the light incident on said substrate from said light source is guided and emitted to the outside from a face of said substrate opposite to a face where the touched position is to be detected (*Masuda—See Fig. 24, note that 20a, 26 and 25 are on the opposite side from which the touch position is detected*). Masuda, however, does not teach a touch panel device in which an ultrasonic wave is propagated through an optically transparent substrate and a change in a propagation state of the ultrasonic wave due to a touch of an object with said substrate is sensed to detect a position where the object is touched. Examiner cites An to teach that a light guiding and emitting part propagates an ultrasonic wave through an optically transparent substrate and senses a change in a propagation state of the ultrasonic wave due to a touch of an object with said substrate so as to detect a position where the object is touched (*See Fig. 11 and ¶ 59*). However, An also teaches that the light guide is integrally formed on the touch panel by lamination (*An—Pg. 5. ¶ 61*). An, however, fails to specifically teach the touch panel and light guide integrated as a single substrate. Therefore, Examiner cites *In re Larson*, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965) to teach that it is well known to integrate plural parts so that they may constitute a unitary whole. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to integrate the light guiding part, light guiding and emitting part and the touch panel as

taught by An into a single optically transparent substrate so as to simplify the process of manufacturing thereby reducing the overall cost.

As to **Claim 19**, Masuda teaches a touch panel (**See Figs. 15d and 24 and note reference numbers 32, 33, 34, 36 and 38**); however, he does not state whether the touch panel is resistive. Examiner cites An to teach a resistive touch panel wherein said touch panel senses a change in resistance of a resistance film due to a touch of an object with said resistance film so as to detect a position where the object is touched (**An—See Figs 7 and 8 and ¶'s 45-47**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the use of a resistive touch pad as taught by An in the touch pad taught by Masuda in order to reduce the manufacturing cost of the touch panel.

As to **Claim 4**, Masuda teaches said light guiding and emitting part is a step-like structure formed on said light guiding part (**Pg. 10, ¶ 153**).

As to **Claim 6**, Masuda teaches an optical refractive index of said light guiding and emitting part that is not less than an optical refractive index of said light guiding part (**See Pg. 4, ¶ 76**).

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masuda and An as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Nakabayashi et al. (USPGPUB 2001/0019479).

As to **Claim 5**, the modified touch panel of Masuda and An does not teach a formation direction of the step-like structure forms an angle of not more than

32.5.degree. with respect to a normal direction of a face of said light guiding part.

Examiner cites Nakabayashi et al. to teach a formation direction of the step-like structure forms an angle of not more than 32.50 degrees with respect to a normal direction of a face of said light guiding part (**See Fig. 43 and Pg. 19, ¶ 335**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to form angles of no more than 32.50 degrees as taught by Nakabayashi et al. in the modified touch panel taught by Masuda and An in order to direct the unrequested reflected light outside the angle of visibility (**See Nakabayashi et al. Pg. 19, ¶ 335**).

8. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masuda and An as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Fumiaki et al. (JP06-235917).

As for Claim 7, the modified touch panel of Masuda and An does not teach said light guiding and emitting part is a plurality of protrusions formed on said light guiding part. Examiner cites Fumiaki et al. to teach said light guiding and emitting part is a plurality of protrusions (**Fig. 1, factor portions 28**) formed on said light guiding part (14). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the light guiding and emitting part of a plurality of protrusions as taught by Fumiaki et al. into the modified touch panel taught by Masuda and An in order to effectively reflect the light off of the protrusions so that a high luminance thin type lighting system may be produced.

As for Claim 8, the further modified touch panel of Masuda, An and Fumiaki et al. teaches an optical refractive index of said protrusions that is not less than an optical refractive index of said light guiding part (*Fumiaki-See abstract*).

9. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masuda and An as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Ito et al. (U.S. Patent 6,892,009).

As to Claim 9, the modified touch panel device of Masuda and An does not teach the light guiding and emitting part being a plurality of grooves formed in said light guiding part. Examiner cites Ito to teach the light guiding and emitting part being a plurality of grooves formed in said light guiding part (*Ito—Fig. 2, Groove 14*). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to form a plurality of grooves on a light guide plate as taught by Ito et al. in the modified touch panel taught by Masuda and An in order to reflect the light of a touch panel light with high efficiency.

As to Claim 10, Masuda teaches the light guiding and emitting part forming angles of 35 degrees to 55 degrees with respect to a normal direction of a face of said light guiding part (*See Pg. 12, ¶ 181*).

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masuda and An as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Kubo et al. (U.S. Patent 6,456279).

As to **Claim 11**, the modified touch panel device of Masuda and An does not teach said light guiding and emitting part is a plurality of prisms formed on said light guiding part. Examiner cites Kubo et al. to teach a plurality of prisms formed on said light guiding part (**See Fig. 7, note micro-prisms 8 and Col. 10, lines 15-24**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to form a plurality of prisms on a light guide plate as taught by Kubo et al. in the modified touch panel taught by Masuda and An in order to reflect the light of a touch panel light with high efficiency (**Kubo—Col. 9, lines 11-20**).

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed March 28, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant has amended Claim 18 to read such that the light emitting and guiding part emits light as planer light directly to the outside (a reflective-type liquid crystal display) of the lighting device. However, examiner believes that Masuda still reads on this claim. From Figure 24, it can be seen that the light (arrows) from the light emitting and guiding part travels directly to the outside (a reflective-type liquid crystal display--110). Examiner agrees that light must first pass through the polarizing plate 114 to do so; however, this is no different from the Applicant's Specification (Figure 3) where light must travel through the medium found between the top substrate 1 and the bottom substrate 2.

Applicant also argues that "Figures 40A and 40B show the "step-like structure" positioned on the side where the touch position is detected, not on a side opposite to

where the touch position is detected as required by claim 18" (Pg. 10, first paragraph). Examiner has cited Figures 40A and 40B to teach that it is well known to have step-like structures in touch panels; the figures were not used to show the positioning of the step-like structures.

Finally, the Applicant argues the use of *In re Larson* by stating "the court is finding the Larson invention obvious because it is providing no improvement over the prior art references, it is merely combining two parts" (pg. 11, last paragraph) and by stating that the present invention has benefits derived from the light guiding part and the light guiding and emitting part constituting a single substrate, specifically, "the present invention has the advantage of having fewer optical interfaces which lead to more useful light and better visibility." (Pg. 12, second paragraph). It appears to the Examiner, that the Applicant is trying to imply that unexpected results were obtained as a result of combining the aforementioned substrates into one single substrate. The result being fewer optical interfaces which leads to more useful light and better visibility. However, the Examiner contends that this is not an unexpected result. In fact, it is common knowledge to one of ordinary skill in the art that combining two optical substrates reduces the optical interfaces and yields better visibility due to the fact that the light has less obstruction to pass through ~~716.02 (c) [R-2-II]~~. Furthermore, if unexpected results were obtained due to the combination of the light guiding part and the light guiding and emitting part into a single substrate then the Examiner requests the Applicant to provide an affidavit or declaration including statements regarding unexpected results as stated ^{MPEP} in 716.01 (c) [R-2—II]. Examiner also points the Applicant to 716.02 (b) [R-2—I] [^]

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

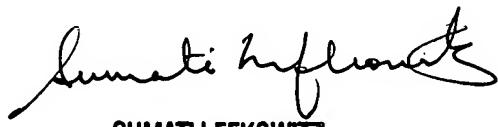
Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rodney Amadiz whose telephone number is (571) 272-7762. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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